



Not a stately pile of old,  
Crumbling dome, or pyramid  
Bearing signs that of-day told  
What great deeds its builders did;  
Not a frowning citadel  
Guarding feudal way and wall—  
But it has its tale to tell,  
Quaint old Independence hall.

Here one wondrous summer morn  
Rose a shout that echoes still;  
Here was this great nation born,  
Strength breathed in a people's will;  
Freedom's fire that smoldered long  
Into one clear flame was roused;  
Here our spirit, swift and strong,  
In its newer life was housed.

Humble—neither arch nor nave,  
Carven plaster nor beam  
Lent it comeliness, nor gave  
Back prismatic glow and gleam  
From great windows, jewel set  
In a long and stately wall;  
Naught inspiring there, and yet  
It was Independence hall.

It was Independence hall  
Where the fathers of the land  
Heard, and answered to the call,  
Pledging head, and heart, and hand—  
Aye, and something of the soul  
In the signing of such name  
On the deathless muster roll,  
That unfading page of fame.

So it stands to-day, a shrine  
Unpretentious, old, and crude—  
But this land of yours and mine  
Pays it grace of gratitude,  
And the old flag ripples high,  
And the trumpet song and all  
Seem to blend into the cry:  
"This is Independence hall!"  
—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.



### CHICAGO HAS FAMOUS CLOCK.

Intimately Associated With  
Winter at Valley Forge.

Stationed in the main hallway just  
off the private reception room in Mercy  
hospital, Chicago, keeping as good  
time as it did 130 years ago, there  
stands to-day, in its massive mahog-  
any case, the famous old Lehman  
clock by which George Washington  
frequently set his watch during that  
memorable winter at Valley Forge.

How long the ancient timepiece was  
running before the commander-in-chief  
of the colonial forces paid his visits  
to the Lehman residence is not dis-  
closed by the present records.

The clock came into the possession  
of the Sisters of Mercy in 1872, when



It was given into their charge by  
Charles Lehman, a grandnephew of  
the revolutionary colonel.

Says a descendant of Charles Leh-  
man: "I have no complete records of  
the visits Washington paid to the  
Lehman home in Valley Forge, but  
from what I can gather he was wont  
to meet the members of his staff at  
this house quite frequently during the  
trying times.

"Old Col. Lehman, it seems, was a  
brave man, and on him Washington  
relied in times of greatest emergency.  
This clock, as you see it now, stood  
in the room used by the commander  
and his aids when they met to go over  
the situation. I have been informed by  
records and traditions handed down  
from father to son that Washington  
was wont to stand for several min-  
utes listening to the clicking of the  
great clock, and gazing with a trou-  
bled look into the big brass face. That  
he set his own watch by it numerous  
times has been handed down in the  
record."

In pattern the clock is said to be  
identical with the one at Craigie  
house, immortalized by Longfellow.

Old Washington Chair.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon as-  
sociation recently have been able to  
purchase from Col. Andrew Jackson of  
Nashville, Tenn., the old Washington  
chair, the most prized relic of Presi-  
dent Jackson. This chair was willed  
by Gen. Washington to his family phy-  
sician, Dr. Craik, and the members  
of the Craik family gave it to Gen.  
Jackson. It is said that \$7,500 was  
the price paid by the association for  
this chair.

### AS LATROBE SAW WASHINGTON.

Sketch and Pen Portrait Made by  
Great Architect.

In a volume recently published are  
many drawings, architectural, land-  
scapes and a few intimate portrait  
sketches made by Benjamin Latrobe,  
who was regarded in his day as a  
successful water colorist. He exhib-  
ited a water color painting represent-  
ing a view on the Schuylkill at the  
Academy of the Fine Arts in 1812.  
Several of his sketches are given, a  
notable one being his hasty sketch of  
Washington. He visited Washington  
at Mount Vernon in the summer of  
1797.

"Washington," he wrote in his jour-  
nal, "has something uncommonly ma-  
jestic and commanding in his walk,  
his address, his figure and his coun-  
tenance. His face is characterized,  
however, more by intense and power-  
ful thought than by quick and fiery  
conception. There is a mildness about  
its expression, and an air of reserve



In his manner lowers its tone still  
more."

Latrobe went from Philadelphia to  
Washington to superintend the erec-  
tion of the public buildings there. He  
found an amateur had been permit-  
ted to design the Capitol, and with  
great engineering difficulty he was  
able to preserve the exterior, while  
the interior and the central structure  
were his own. His design for the  
dome is short and squat and lacks  
the majesty of Walter's masterpiece  
now adorning the building in which  
congress meets.

Another Relic of Washington.

One more relic of George Washing-  
ton has been placed in the mansion  
at Mount Vernon—the shaving stand  
used by the general every day for  
years. It is a handsome mahogany  
table in a remarkable state of pres-  
ervation. The table was presented to  
Gen. Washington by the first  
French minister to the United States.  
The relic is now in the same room  
in which it was used by Gen. Wash-  
ington. The table has the old-fash-  
ioned spindle legs. There are three  
drawers. In one Gen. Washington  
kept his razors.

Gen. Washington willed the table to  
Dr. Davis Stuart of Fairfax, Va.,  
whose first wife was a Miss Washing-  
ton. On the death of Dr. Stuart the  
table was handed down to William  
Robinson, father of Mrs. Cox, who  
sold it to the Board of Regents.

### ONE-TIME PRESIDENTIAL ABODE.

Old Morris House Still Standing in  
Germantown, Pa.

When yellow fever invaded Phila-  
delphia President Washington had his  
residence in the heart of the city, one  
block from the historic state house,  
at Sixth and Chestnut streets. At  
first he declined to leave the city,  
and it was only when the pressure  
became great from all his cabinet  
members and advisers that he agreed  
to move out of a district that was be-  
coming the very center of infection.

Even then he would not go far. It  
was the desire of the Father of His  
Country to do all he could toward  
abating the plague, and he insisted  
on being within easy reach. German-  
town, then considered far out in the  
country, though trolley cars and trains  
now bring it within a few minutes'  
ride, was selected as the place where  
the presidential abode should be  
taken, and the Morris house chosen  
as the temporary White House.

This famous building, which Wash-



The Morris House, Germantown.

ington occupied all during that ter-  
rible summer of 1793, is still standing,  
although built in 1772, a matter of  
one hundred and thirty-four years ago.

His Heroes.

In his home at Mount Vernon  
George Washington had placed six  
busts which may be taken as an in-  
dication of the great man's choice of  
heroes. The busts were those of Al-  
exander the Great, Julius Caesar,  
Charles XII of Sweden, King Fred-  
erick of Prussia, Prince Eugene and  
the duke of Marlborough.

### Washington.

Rome had its Caesar, great and brave,  
but stain was on his wreath;  
He lived the heartless conqueror, and died  
the tyrant's death.

France had its eagle, but his wings,  
though lofty they might soar,  
Were spread in false ambition's flight,  
and dipped in murder's gore.

These hero-gods, whose mighty away  
would fain have chained the waves,  
Who flashed their blades with tiger-zeal,  
to make a world of slaves—  
Who thought their kindred barred the  
path still fiercely waded on—  
Oh! where shall be their "glory" by the  
side of Washington?

He fought, but not with love of strife—  
he struck but to defend;  
And, ere he turned a people's foe, he  
sought to be a friend.

He strove to keep his country's right, by  
reason's gentle word.  
And sighed when fell injustice threw the  
challenge—sword to sword.

He stood, the firm, the calm, the wise,  
the patriot and sage;  
He showed no deep, avenging hate—no  
burst of demagogic rage.

He stood for liberty and truth, and  
dauntlessly led on,  
Till shouts of victory gave forth the  
name of Washington.

He saved his land, but did not lay his  
soldier's trappings down  
To change them for the regal vest, and  
don a kingly crown.

Fame was too earnest in her joy—too  
proud of such a son—  
To let a robe and title mask a noble  
Washington. —Eliza Crock



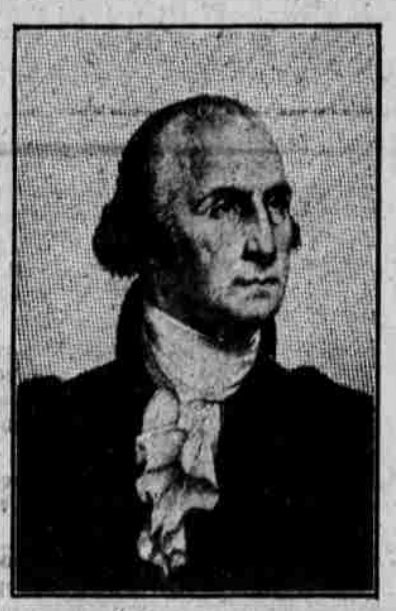
### WAS OF LONG AND NOBLE LINE.

Ancestry of Washington Can Be  
Traced for Centuries.

The name Washington is derived  
from that of the town in Durham,  
England, which was originally Was-  
singaton—the town of Wass. Accord-  
ing to tradition, Wass—this name is  
now found in the London directory—  
colonized Britain long before the Nor-  
man conquest. If Wass is derived  
from the old Norse word *wasas*, the  
original meaning is keen, bold; hence,  
perhaps, the illustrious name Gustavus  
Vasa, king of Sweden.

Before the name Washington was  
evolved, many changes were rung on  
the original orthograph—Wassinga-  
ton. Among different forms were  
Wessington, Weissington, Weissing-  
ton, Whessington, Whesshynton,  
Wassington, Wassington, Washing-  
ton—Anally Washington. Even Ques-  
ington is one variation. The village  
of Wassingaton is mentioned in a  
charter granted by King Edgar in 973.  
In Tennessee we have a town called  
Wessington.

The settlers in this country were  
the great-grandfather of George Wash-  
ington, Col. John Washington, who



Washington—Peale's Portrait.

came over in 1659, and his brother,  
Lawrence, who followed a few years  
later. John Washington brought a  
wife, two children and a sister.

Battles have been fought—with the  
pen—over the pedigree of Washing-  
ton, the patriot. The line, based upon  
accepted authority, is as follows:

George Washington was the son of  
Augustine, who was the son of Law-  
rence, the son of John the immigrant,  
the son of Lawrence, the son of Law-  
rence, the son of Robert, the son of  
Lawrence, mayor of Northampton, to  
whom in 1538 the manor of Sulgrave  
was granted, the son of John. To  
trace John Washington back to the  
first to bear the name is also possi-  
ble, according to some authorities.

A certain William de Hertburn ex-  
changed his manor for that of the  
manor and village of Wassingaton in  
1166, giving in exchange four pounds  
and the services of a man-at-arms to  
the bishop when needed, as well as  
two greyhounds for the yearly hunt.  
His descendants were in possession  
for 200 years, and one Walter was  
the first to bear the honored name of  
Washington.

In the reign of Edward III we find  
de Wessingtons mingling in chival-  
rous scenes in Durham. Sir Stephen  
de Wessington is mentioned on the  
list of noble chevaliers who were to  
fight at a tournament. He bore for de-  
vice a golden rose, on an azure field.  
One was in the victorious train of  
Queen Philippa when she hastened to  
cross the channel to join the king in  
camp before Calais. It is upon the  
battlefield, amid the clash of arms,  
that glory is won by the family rather  
than in the ranks of literature and  
the arts. Nor was the American pa-  
triot the first of his name to fight the  
battles of freedom. When the civil  
war in England broke out, the Wash-  
ingtons took the side of the king, and  
fought for him with all that bravery  
and devotion which appear to have  
been characteristic of the family. Sir  
Henry Washington was so well known  
for his bravery that his name became  
a proverb in the army. He was in  
command during the siege of Worces-  
ter. When the surrender of the town  
was demanded, he replied that until  
he received his king's command for  
the disposal of the garrison he should  
make good the trust reposed in him.  
"The worst I know and fear not; if I

## Historic Structures of the Shenandoah Valley

Within a radius of one mile of the  
little village of Leetown, W. Va., and  
in the most beautiful portion of the  
Shenandoah valley, are still standing  
three houses which once sheltered  
three of the most famous characters  
in American history. Being somewhat  
out of the line of ordinary travel,  
these historical houses have passed  
comparatively unnoticed. To the stu-  
dent of revolutionary war history they  
possess a patriotic interest not to be  
found in any other buildings reminis-  
cent of the early days of America's  
struggle for freedom.

One of the houses was occupied by  
Gen. Charles Lee, the daring but im-  
pulsive commander whose rashness  
at the battle of Monmouth gained him  
a rebuke from George Washington.  
Lee, in a rage, retired from the service  
and sought the seclusion of the  
Shenandoah. Gen. Horatio Gates, who  
aspired to rival Washington and whose  
hopes were dashed by defeat at the  
battle of Camden, also sought the  
peaceful valley, where he nourished  
his grievances, real or fancied, for  
nearly the balance of his life. In a  
third house lived Adam Stephen, once  
an intimate friend of Washington, and



General Charles Lee's Home, Leetown.

who fell into disgrace by his abrupt  
withdrawal from the army. All three  
were tried by court-martial and dis-  
missed from the service.

All that concerns the characters of  
these men is legitimate food for  
thought, and the very localities which  
will speak of them are full of the  
deepest interest. The old home of Gen.  
Charles Lee is an oblong building of  
massive stone, with chimney midway.  
The ground floor of his "mansion" had  
no partition; it was divided by chalk  
lines merely, and these lines marked  
out four compartments. In the first  
he kept his books, in the second was  
his bed, a rough camp couch; in the  
third his saddles, hunting outfit and  
dogs, while the fourth, which included  
the fireplace, was his kitchen. Lee  
said that by this he could overlook his  
establishment without getting up to  
open doors. After his death an addi-  
tion exactly the same size as the other  
portion of the stone house was  
built, thus making the house just twice  
its original size.

Tradition has it that after Lee's re-  
buke by Gen. Washington at Mon-  
mouth the latter sent a note stating  
that he would call upon him on a cer-  
tain morning, and that he hoped all  
past contentions and bitterness had  
been forgotten. Lee could not eradi-  
cate the old anger he felt for his ad-  
versary, and, unlike the ordinary man,  
he could not make a commonplace  
excuse for not desiring to see him. He  
had to do it out of the ordinary—do  
it as no other person would. So on  
the day fixed for the visit of Gen.  
Washington, Lee sent away his Italian  
servant and all the negroes and then



General Stephen's Home on the Opequan.

mounting his horse, he rode away, first,  
however, having left a note affixed to  
his front door (the only one) saying:  
NO MEAT COOKED HERE TO-DAY.

It is said that Washington came and  
knocked in vain; but when he read  
the paper he silently rode away, recog-  
nizing the bitterness of his former  
companion stronger than ever.

Gen. Lee was called the "Boiling  
Water" by the Mohawks, to distin-  
guish his restless temperament—  
temperament which led him over Eu-  
rope and other countries before he  
found final residence in America, set-  
tling in Virginia in 1773. He became  
an ardent Republican, and was one

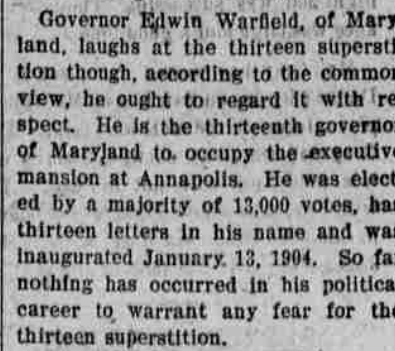
a location which is now included in  
the estate of former Senator Charles  
Faulkner, and in the northwest corner  
of the beautiful grounds which front  
his home. The general also provided  
in his will that a certain sum of money  
be expended in erecting a substantial  
monument over his grave, but the ex-  
ecutors of the estate never got further  
than placing a few heavy stone bow-  
lders for a foundation. Somehow, as is  
sometimes the case in such matters,  
the money was not forthcoming, and  
to-day the large stones for the founda-  
tion of the monument are all that  
shows where the great fighter and lib-  
eral citizen is buried.

### DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

Now a Chicago Woman Found Help  
When Hope Was Fast Fading  
Away.

Mrs. E. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake  
Street, Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's  
Kidney Pills are all that saved me  
from death of Bright's Disease, that  
I know. I had  
eye, trouble, back-  
ache, catches  
when lying abed  
or when bending  
over, was languid  
and often dizzy  
and had sick  
headaches and  
bearing down  
pains. The kid-  
ney secretions  
were too copious  
and frequent, and very bad in appear-  
ance. It was in 1903 that Doan's Kid-  
ney Pills helped me so quickly and  
cured me of those troubles and I've  
been well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.  
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



### Ought to Be Careful.

Governor Edwin Warfield, of Mary-  
land, laughs at the thirteen supersti-  
tion though, according to the common  
view, he ought to regard it with re-  
spect. He is the thirteenth governor  
of Maryland to occupy the executive  
mansion at Annapolis. He was elected  
by a majority of 13,000 votes, has  
thirteen letters in his name and was  
inaugurated January 13, 1904. So far  
nothing has occurred in his political  
career to warrant any fear for the  
thirteen superstition.

### Gold Seeker Excited.

That it is a good deal of a strain on  
the nerves to discover gold is shown  
by the story of an Australian official  
who wished to telegraph the news of  
the finding of the precious metal in  
his district. A small boy, seeking for  
a stone to throw at a crow, had  
picked up what proved to be a nugget  
of pure gold. In his excitement the  
official overlooked the main point en-  
tirely and wrote this: "Boy picked  
up a stone to throw at a crow," and  
nothing more.

### Do Your Clothes Look Yellow?

Then use Defiance Starch. It will  
keep them white—16 oz. for 10 cents.

Even when her bank balance agree  
with the cashier's a woman never  
trusts him about it.

### FITS

permanently cured. No risk or nervousness after  
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder  
Cure. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise.  
DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### The fellow who is looking for trouble

often gets a black eye.

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces in-  
flammation, always cures, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

### It's hardly ever worth while to go

into an argument with a sore throat.

### Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces

in a package, 10 cents. One-third  
more starch for the same money.

### No matter how poor a man is he al-

ways thinks he can afford to do some-  
thing his neighbor does.

### Woman's Trials.

The bitter trail in a woman's life is to  
be childless. Who can tell how hard  
the struggle may have been ere she learnt  
to resign herself to her lonely lot? The  
absence of this link to bind marital life  
together, the absence of this one pledge  
to mutual affection is a common disap-  
pointment. Many unfortunate couples  
become estranged thereby. Even if they  
do not drift apart, one may read the whole  
extent of their disappointment in the eyes  
of such a childless couple when they rest  
on the children of others. To them the  
largest family does not seem too numerous.

In many cases of barrenness or child-  
lessness the obstacle to child-bearing is  
easily removed by the cure of weakness on  
the part of the woman. Dr. Pierce's Fa-  
vorite Prescription has been the means of  
restoring health and fruitfulness to many  
a barren woman, to the great joy of the  
household. In other, but rare cases, the  
obstruction to the bearing of children has  
been found to be of a surgical character,  
but easily removable by painless operative  
treatment at the Invalide' Hotel and Sur-  
gical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., over which  
Dr. Pierce of the "Favorite Prescription"  
fame presides. In all cases where chil-  
dren are desired and are absent, an effort  
should be made to find out the real cause,  
since it is generally so easily removed by  
proper treatment.

In all the various weaknesses, displace-  
ments, prolapsus, inflammation and de-  
bilitating catarrhal drains and in all  
cases of nervousness and debility, Dr.  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the most  
efficient remedy that can possibly be used.  
It has to its credit hundreds of thousands  
of cures—more in fact than any other  
remedy put up for sale through druggists,  
especially for woman's use. The ingredi-  
ents of which the "Favorite Prescription"  
is composed have received the most  
positive endorsement from the leading  
medical writers on *Materia Medica* of all  
the several schools of practice. All the  
ingredients are printed in plain English  
on the wrapper enclosing the bottle, so  
that any woman, making use of this  
famous medicine may know exactly what  
she is taking. Dr. Pierce takes his pa-  
tients into his full confidence, which he  
can afford to do as the formula after  
which the "Favorite Prescription" is  
made will bear the most careful exami-  
nation.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the  
best and safest laxative for women.

### Prospector's Terrible Experience.

John Burns, a prospector, walked in-  
to Virginia City, Nev., January 19,  
with hands, feet, ears and nose frozen,  
having spent the night, between Wads-  
worth and Virginia, in a snowstorm,  
walking around a pine tree to keep  
from freezing to death. He was out  
twenty hours.

### Unanswerable Dictum.

A well known college professor  
offers the two horns of a dilemma to  
advocates of coeducation. "If you lec-  
ture to twenty boys and twenty girls  
in the same room," he asks, "will the  
boys attend to the lecture or to the  
girls?" Of course the coeducationist,  
to be consistent, must say that they  
will listen to the lecture. "Well, if  
they do," replies the dean, "they are  
not worth lecturing to."